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CHINESE Miscellany, consisting of original extracts from Chinese authors, in the native character; with Translations and Philological remarks. By Rob. Mo rison. 4vo. pp. 92, boards, calf. London, 1825. 18s.

CHINESE REPOSITORY.—Vol. XII., No. 2, VI. 12; XIII. 8, 11; XV. 1, 5, 6; XVI. 4, 5, 7; XVII. 1, 2, 3, 9, 11.

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May 5, H.I.G.M Rov. Cru. COCHINA, 50, 4 guns, Vassalo, Canton 5th April.

May 6, BLUE JACKET, Brit. bk., 266, Lusby Yokohama 21st April, Ballast.—CAPTAIN.

May 6, MADURA, North Ger. bg., 257, Steffens, Newchwang 24th April, 5,700 piculs Beans.—SIEMSSEN & *Co.*

May 6, GREAT REPUBLIC, Amer. str., 3,881, E. B. Watson, San Francisco 1st April, and Yokohama 20th, General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

May 6, ODENSE, Dan. s-m. sch., 249, Boysen, Whampoa.

May 7, SUWONADA, Amer. str., 505, Clark, Shanghai 4th May, General.—AUG. HEARD & Co.

May 7, CHINA, North Ger. str., 642, Winter, Shanghai 6 April, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Departures.

May 6, DOUGLAS, str., for East Coast.
May 6, LAURA, for Saigon.
May 6, JOHANNA, for Tientsin.
May 6, ALEXANDRE, for Amoor River.

Clearances.

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Per *China*, str., from Shanghai,—
Mr. Smith, and 45 Chinese.

Per *Suwonada*, str., from Shanghai,—
Messrs. Miller, Butcher, Maitland, Nuttery, and Joseph, and 34 Chinese.

Reports.

The British bark *Blue Jacket* reports on leaving Yokohama until the 28th, had strong S.W. winds, then light northerly so far as the South end of Formosa, thence hazy thick weather with light monsoon.

The North German bark *Medura* reports fine weather throughout to voyage, until Formosa, then strong monsoon and thick fog.

The British ship *Gresham* from Yokohama on the 25th April, reports has one case of typhus fever, and has been placed in quarantine.

The North German steamer *China* reports the wind from the North, increasing as Hongkong was approached, thick and foggy weather.

The American steamer *Suwonada* reports sailed from Shanghai on the 4th inst., passed Woosung 2 25 a.m.; May 5th, at 7.45 stopped at the White Dogs to land a passenger; May 6th, off Ockso 8 a.m., passed a steamer bound N.E., and an English steamer at 6 a.m. bound the same way; May 7th off Chelung, passed S. S. *Douglas*, find N.E. breezes, cloudy and foggy at intervals.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s Str. *Great Republic* left San Francisco on the 1st April at 12 M. On the April 28th at 3.30 A.M. arrived at Yokohama, having experienced head winds and heavy sea on the voyage out. On the April 29th, at 4.30 P.M., sailed from Yokohama, experienced fine weather to Hongkong.

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If 780 Hongkong, 28th April, 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Agent of Mr. Alphonse Cabuzac, of Bordeaux, that the French Barque *Isabelle Henriette*, of Nantes, has arrived from Australia, and will be ready to perform the Charter party concluded in May, 1869, between Captain Martin, of the said *Isabelle Henriette*, on the one part, and Mr. Alphonse Cabuzac, of Bordeaux, on the other part, immediately after the discharge of her present Cargo, or in about 6 days from this date.

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J. OABRINGTON PAXMEN, Esq.
HARVEY-RANKIN, Esq.
JOHN STEWART, Esq.

Bankers.—
Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, London.
And,
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Solicitors.—
Messrs. ASHURST, MORRIS & Co.

Auditors.—
DAVID CHADWICK, Esq., M.P.
EDWIN H. GALSWORTHY, Esq.

BRANCHES.—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, and Edinburgh.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

THE Bank grants Drafts at current rates on Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., and the NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND London, as well as on the various Branches of the Bank as may also negotiate and collect Bills of Exchange.

Circular Notes issued payable at all the principal cities of Europe and in Egypt.

H. HUGHES,
Manager.

2, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 28th April, 1870. 1f 782

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors.—
Chairman—H. B. LEMANN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—HONBLE. J. B. TAYLOR.

E. R. Collins, Esq.	Julius Mohr, Esq.
W. F. Foster, Esq.	Hormusjee Ezekiel, Esq.
George F. Heard, Esq.	Hon. H. Ruwell.
George J. Holland, Esq.	S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. Scott, Esq.	

Managers.—
Hongkong—Victor Kresser, Esq., Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David Moncon, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " " "
12 " 5 " " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and *every description* of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
VICTOR KRESSER, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1869.

If 10621

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the year ending on 31st December last, at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, any $7.50 per paid-up Share of $125, and $3 per Share on which $60 have been paid, is payable on and after THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.

If 235 Hongkong, 4th February, 1870.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, 1,500,000 TAELS SHANGHAI STONE, OR 3,000 SHARES OF 500 TAELS EACH.
Paid up Capital, Tls. 805,500, OR TLS. 100 PER SHARE.

Court of Directors:—
P. A. Growan, Esq. of Messrs. Wm. Grover, Dow & Co.
R. W. Little, Esq., of Messrs Little & Co.
T. Probst, Esq., of Messrs Wm. Pustau & Co.
J. B. Robertson, Esq., of Messrs Bull, Purdon & Co.
J. F. H. Trautmann, Esq., of Messrs Trautmann & Co.

Head Office, Shanghai.
Secretaries, pro tem., TRAUTMANN & Co.

Counsel to the Company,
N. J. HANNEN, Esq., *Barrister at Law.*

London:
COMMITTEE OF THREE DIRECTORS.
Agents, Messrs. ROBT. BENSON & Co.

Agents:—
In Hongkong.... Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.
" Hankow..... F. MAHOE, Esq.
" Teochow..... Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co.
" Yokohama..... " ASPINALL, CORNES & Co.
" Singapore..... " HARRISON, SMITH & Co.

THE Company will commence business in January next, or as soon after as the Directors shall have been enabled to allot the Shares.

The Company will be a permanent one.

The Net Profits will be divided every year as follows: 30 per cent will be retained as Bonus to *all Contributors* of business, *ratably is proportion* to the amount of Net Premia contributed. Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on the paid-up Capital will be paid to the *Shareholders*, and the Balance of the Net Profits carried to the Reserve Fund.

When the Reserve Fund shall have reached Tls. 300,000, the Net Profits will be divided as follows: 30 per cent. to all Contributors of Business; 20 per cent. to the Reserve Fund; and 50 per cent. to the Shareholders.

When the Reserve Fund shall have reached Tls. 500,000, the Net Profits will then be divided as follows: 30 per cent to all Contributors of Business; and 70 per cent to the Shareholders

The Funds will be in the hands of the Directors both at Shanghai and London, and also at such places where the business proves large enough to warrant a Committee of Directors.

Messrs. TRAUTMANN & Co. will officiate as Secretaries till 31st December, 1870, by which time the necessary arrangements will be completed for securing the services of a qualified Secretary from England.

TRAUTMANN & Co.,
Secretaries, pro tem.

2254 Shanghai, 23rd November, 1869.

NOTICE.

LES Bureaux du Consulat de France sont actuellement transférés au No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.

Pour Le Consul de France, Le Chancelier,
CH. L. DE LA FOREST.

If 510 Hongkong, 14 March, 1870.

THE Undersigned will REMOVE on 1st May to the Rooms above the Office of Mr. H. C. CALDWELL, next door to Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. His present Rooms will be closed for Portraits until further notice.

J. THOMSON.

If 763 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1870.

Intimations.

THE
VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

CAPITAL $1,500,000, IN 3,000 SHARES OF $500 EACH.
PAID UP CAPITAL $300,000.

Board of Directors.—
W. H. FORBES, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co., Shanghai).
S. D. SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
J. F. BUZEY, Esq., (Messrs. Eduljee Framjee, Sons & Co.)
HERMANN MELCHERS, Esq., (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
E. DELBANCO, Esq., (Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris.)
AUGUSTINE HEARD, Esq., (Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.)

Bankers.—
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Auditors.—
F. W. MITCHELL, Esq.
MATTHEW W. BOYD, Esq.
(Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.)

Head Office,
HONGKONG.

Secretaries.—
MESSRS. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

THE Company having been Registered under the "Companies Ordinance, 1865," and its Shares allotted, will be prepared to accept Risks against Fire, on buildings and merchandise Stored therein, at the current rates, on and after March 1st, 1870.

Twenty per centum of the profits of the Company will be distributed annually as a Bonus among Contributing Shareholders, proportionately to the amount of premia paid by them.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.

If 399 Hongkong, 28th February, 1870.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANYS' ORDINANCE, No. 1, OF 1865.

Directors:—
The Honble. H. B. GIBB, of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., (Chairman).
J. B. TAYLOR, Esq., of Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
E. A. HITCHCOCK, Esq., of Messrs. Olyphant & Co.
A. MAGG, HEAZON, Esq., of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.
EDWD. ARTHUR, Esq., of The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

HEAD OFFICE AT HONGKONG.

Secretary.—
N. J. EDE, Esq.

Bankers.—
THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Agents.—

Swatow,	Messrs. BRADLEY & Co.	
Amoy,	" ELLIS & Co.	
Foochow,	" OLYPHANT & Co.	
Ningpo,	" DAVIDSON & Co.	
Shanghai,	" GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	
Kiukiang,	" R. FRANCIS & Co.	
Hankow,	" GI

The Chronicle and Directory for 1870.

NOW READY.

THE Edition for 1870 is now ready for Delivery.

As already announced, the Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents and Port Directories only, at $3.

Copies may be obtained at the *Daily Press* Office, and of the following Agents:—

MESSRS. DROWN & Co., Swatow.
" WILSON, NICHOLAS & Co., Amoy.
" REDOC & Co., Foochow.
" LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
" KELLY & Co., do.
" WACHTELI, GROOS & Co., Japan.
Mr. L. P. FISHER, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Friday morning at 10 p.m. and the last newsboy left the office at 10.40.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, MAY 7TH, 1870.

JUDGING from the despatch, which Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK has addressed to the Foreign-office, with reference to Consular Establishments in China, there seems to be a probability that the port of Ichang on the Upper Yangtsze will be opened to foreign trade. It will be recollected that in the report of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce Delegates, it was noticed that this city, 360 miles above Hankow, was the highest point to which the Yangtsze is navigable by steamers, and it has been suggested that it would be of great advantage, if navigation were allowed as far as this, and railway established to Chunking in Szechuen. It is probable that the traditions of the Chinese may make it difficult for a time to induce them to consent to the latter suggestion; but if the former, namely, the opening of Ichang, were urged upon them with sufficient force, there are good reasons for believing that they would assent to the proposal.

Recent political events have been of such a nature that the Chinese can scarcely fail to see that it would be greatly to their benefit that foreigners should be established as far towards the West as it is possible; as by this means, the hands of the Imperial Government would be much strengthened against the rebellion that is going on in the West and South-west, and is now becoming so formidable that the Chinese Government are finding it more and more difficult to stem the tide of disaffection which is spreading from Yunan over the whole of the Western and part of the Southern Provinces. It has been shown by the history of opening of other ports on the Yangtsze, that the advent of foreigners has had the effect of driving away rebellion; and, bigoted as the Chinese formerly were upon this point, it is not likely that they can longer be unaware of the fact that the establishments of Consular ports, at which foreigners are resident, forms the greatest moral support they can have against disorder and insurrection. The port of Hankow is a strong illustration of this principle, there being no Consular Port, but for the wholesome fear inspired by the presence of Europeans, the city would long ago have fallen into the hands of the rebels who periodically threatened it, but had not the temerity to make a descent upon it, and run the risk of coming into contact with foreigners. That the same results would ensue at ports farther up the Yangtsze, seems so obvious a corollary that it is scarcely to be supposed the Chinese would prove insensible to the force of this argument in favour of opening the port; and as Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK's recommendation to the British Government will no doubt carry much weight with it, there is good reason to believe in the probability of this step in advance being made.

It may be presumed, if the project be entertained, that a right of trade will be granted to Shasi, which is sixty-three miles lower down the River than Ichang, and is described by the delegates of the Chamber of Commerce as of far more commercial importance than Ichang, though the latter, being a prefectural city, is of more official importance. If this were not done, it is obvious that the effect of opening Ichang would be to divert a great deal of trade from Shasi, a result which it is not likely it would be desired on either side to bring about. Shasi is described as a most important trading emporium, and there can be no question that the opening of this port and Ichang, or even of the latter alone, would give a great impetus to foreign trade, especially in manufactured goods. It was noted by the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce delegates that 6½ catty *Grey* Shirtings were selling at an advance of 2 mace 2 candareens on Shanghai prices, and, as the cost of taking a piece from Shanghai to Hankow, is only 5 candareens, a large margin is shown. The direct trading advantages would thus be undoubted; and, as a step towards opening up communication with Chunking, the most important trading city in Szechuen, the measure would be of further advantage.

There is one bearing of the matter, however, which it is of importance not to overlook. If the Chinese permit foreign trade to penetrate to Ichang, they will probably hope for something more than moral support from foreigners with respect to the rebellion which is now raging. Past experience, however, fully proves that it will be a great error on our part to do more than is necessary for the protection of foreign lives and property. Interference with regard to the present rebellion would be as grave a mistake as was our interference with the Taiping rebellion. With regard to the latter movement, we were really profoundly ignorant of its true bearings, and had certainly not sufficient knowledge of the justifiableness or the contrary of the cause to warrant our taking any active part in the matter. For ought we knew to the contrary, the Taipings were justified in their opposition to the Government, though doubtless their career, as is the case with all revolutionists, was characterised by many and great atrocities. But there was equal cruelty and barbarity on the part of the Imperialists, of which we knew for certain. On each side, in fact, there were found the barbarities, which always attach to war in Asiatic countries, but there was nothing that called for our sympathies and support more to one party than the other. As to foreign interests, time has too plainly proved that they were not to be furthered by backing up the Imperial Government, which has only made use of the support given to them to become more obstructive than they were before. Our policy would have been to have assumed as much as possible a neutral position; to take steps for the protection of our own trade and property; and, if any assistance whatever was given, it should have been dealt out sparingly for specific objects, and on the condition of the Imperial Government granting additional concessions in return for each instalment of material assistance rendered to them. By this means, while some sort of support would have been given to the established, but very doubtfully established, government, we should not have committed the absurdity of throwing the whole weight of our influence on the one side in a great political struggle, of whose merits we were profoundly ignorant; and, in place of having merely strengthened a crumbling, but in reality hostile, Government, against ourselves, we should have kept so far aloof from the movement that it would have been within our power to shape our course according to events, in place of taking on ourselves the responsibility of their direction. By the adoption of a careful policy of this nature, this much at least would have been gained. If, after a certain time, it had been found desirable fully to support the Imperial Government, we should not have done so without obtaining material guarantees that the terms of the Treaty we had entered into with them would be respected, and would have spared ourselves the humiliation of seeing the very aid we had accorded turned against ourselves; the strength gained by our support, made use of to oppose our treaty rights.

And thus it will also be with respect to the Rebellion, which is now convulsing the West of China. As the progress of our trade brings us into nearer contact with the scene of the disturbances, no doubt the Imperial Government will use its endeavours to obtain from us, in one form or another, material aid to put down the insurrection. It may be hoped that our past experience will not be without its service when this contingency, which now seems by no means remote, arises. If we are to assist the Imperial Dynasty, let it be on the distinct understanding that some security for a better order of things in the future is given, and not upon the blind assumption that anything which can adopt the titles and insignia of a Government is deserving of support. We are scarcely at all acquainted with the causes which have produced the present uprising. All that we know for certain is that the Imperial rule is weak, impotent and corrupt, and that the probability is any opposition to it is in a great measure justified. Under such circumstances, we shall do better not to interfere at all; but, if are forced to take a part, we should at least adopt that line of conduct, which will best tend to put an end to the miserable defects in the administration of China, that have for years caused discontent and revolt, and shape our support in such a way that it may tend to the removal of those abuses and the introduction of a sounder government. If the Imperialists can rule the country reasonably and justly, they are worthy of support; but if their sway represents only corruption, weakness and oppression, it is assuredly not our part to aid in its perpetuation.

The Band of H.M.S. *Ocean* will perform in the Public Gardens this afternoon, at 5.30 p.m. The following is the programme:—

March.....*Homeward Bound*.....Holt.
Quadrille..*Barbe Bleue*.....Sargent.
Overture..*Barber of Seville*.....Rossini.
Waltz.....*Passion Flower*.....Coote.
Selection..*La Belle Helene*.....Offenbach.
Galop.....*Valentine*.....Kelle.
God Save the Queen.....Bull.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BEFORE C. MAY, Esq.

May 6th.

ROBBERY FROM A STEAMER.

Leung Ahing, of Laming, a carpenter, was charged by Mr. Winter, the master of the British steamship *O-lof*, on the 30th ultimo, with being privy to the removal of one of two bars of zinc, which he had been safe on the half deck while defendant was at work as a carpenter, on the previous day. Mr. Winter stated that he had spoken to defendant almost immediately on being told that one of the pigs was missing, and that he had understood him, speaking in broken English, that he had seen a man take the pig of zinc through the portholes, and that if he (witness) would muster all the men who were working on board, he would then point out the thief. The master had been made as suggested, but defendant had not pointed out the man. Defendant said that he had never said that he saw the man take the pig of zinc. Yesterday, Mr. Caldwell appeared on behalf of defendant. Young Atai, a seaman on board the *Tessy*, stated that when the pig of zinc was missed, he had questioned defendant about it, and that he had said at once, and without any hesitation "yes, I saw a man take it up and go off," and then in reply to another question, defendant had said that he should not know the man again. Defendant did not say that the man had taken the zinc through the port hole, nor that he could identify the man. Discharged.

FIGHTING.

Two hawkers, whose dispute as to right of standing, passed from pleading to hard hitting, were each fined 25 cents.

ROBBERY OF A BOX.

Yow Tuk Hing, of Kwie shin, a barber, was sent to prison for six months with hard labour, for stealing a box the property Yeong Chun Shun, clerk to Wong, Magistrate at Chuchow, who stated that he was a passenger on board the *Douglas* going to Chuchow, and that about dusk, on the evening of the 5th, he was lighting a lamp near to his sleeping place below, when a man came to him asking him for a light for his pipe. He had given him a light, and the man had gone away, when he missed a small box containing opium, letters, &c., value $5. Two or three minutes afterwards, the compradore of the steamer came, having the man in custody, and showing him his box intact (produced); the defendant is not the man who asked for a light. Lee-man, a quartermaster of the *Douglas*, stated that about 7 p.m. of the 5th instant, he was on duty at the gangway, when he saw the defendant, who had the small box produced under his arm, in the act of leaving the vessel. He had asked him what he had got, and he had replied "a box," his own property. He had suspected him, and took him to the compradore, who made enquiries. Defendant stated that he was given the box to carry by a man unknown to him, who had asked him to take it to the bow of the vessel.

AS PER REQUEST.

Chea Achoong, of Tungkoon, and Yip Ayow, his chunsman, a coolie, were punished, the first by being sent to prison with hard labour for 10 days; the second by a fine of $2, in default five days' imprisonment. The following brief note to the Inspector, from an eye witness, of what occurred with explain the offence, of which defendants were proved guilty.

Novelty Iron Works.

To Inspector GRAY,

SIR,—I have seen the scoundrel above this boy down the steps in front of the shop at first I thought the boy was killed. Punish him severely. Yours respectfully,

WM. DUMPHY.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1870.

STEALING BOOTS.

Wong Ayee, of Sunooy, a mason, was sent to gaol for three months with hard labour, convicted of having stolen from outside the shop of a shoemaker in the Queen's Road a pair of long boots. On being pursued by their owner, he had dropped them, and was captured by the assistance of a European constable of a gambling house. Defendant admitted that he was looking at the boots, but only looking, (the desire was developed, but it had not developed into crime,) he had not touched them.

A DAWG.

Chew Sow Fook, a shopman at No. 5, Tusk Lane, summoned his neighbour of No. 11, of the upper floor, for unlawfully allowing a very large and ferocious dog to be at large unmuzzled, which he averred had followed him and bitten him on his back on the 5th inst. Defendant stated that the dog was remarkably quiet, and in his opinion complainant had thrown a stone at the animal. Defendant was fined $1, and warned as to the future care of dog.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Lum Ayow, of Tungkoon, unemployed, was convicted of the unlawful possession of a bed quilt, the property of a market gardener at Yowmatee, and which he had left in his shed without a door under the impression that it was not worth stealing. He had gone out to the Theatre, and on the following morning found the cook to the theatrical company in possession of his quilt. He had pointed out defendant as the man from whom he had bought it. Fined 40 shillings, in default two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

BURGLARY.

Tam Ahong, bread carrier in the employ of Mr. Ward, proprietor of the Steam Bakery at Wanchai, deposed, that at about 5.30 a.m. of the 6th inst. he passed along the Queen's Road in front of his master's office, situated opposite the Clock Tower, going on his round with his bread cart. As he passed along going Westward, he turned his head and looked towards the door of the office, opening into Wyndham-street, about six feet from the Queen's Road corner, and observed that the iron bar securing the office door was broken and hanging down. There was another man with him, named Tanloshun, also in Mr. Ward's employ, and he told him something referring to the door, and his master, this man then went away. Witness then proceeded to deliver bread at several places near, and about five minutes afterwards, being again near his master's office, he saw a man named Fong Ahtoong, a servant of his master's, near the office door. Fong Ahtoong called to him, and on account of something he said, he assisted him to hold the office door and keep it closed, whilst they were holding the door a European gentleman passed (points out Mr Alexander Harley,) and they told him why they were holding the door, this gentleman joined them, picked up a piece of the broken iron door bar, and told them to open the door; this they did, remaining outside to guard the door, the gentleman went in and came out holding the prisoner, Chun Ahoy, by the queue. Prisoner did not say anything, and witness had no previous knowledge of him, nor had he any knowledge of the iron crow bar now in Court. Fong Ahtoong deposed that about 5.45 a.m. a man named Tam Li Shun, in Mr. Ward's employ, came to his master's room in the Club Chambers; and told his master something, in consequence of which his master gave him some directions, and he went to his master's office. On arriving there he saw that a part of the door was broken, also the iron bar, upon this he had called to Tam Ahong, a bread carrier in his master's employ, who came to his assistance, and they had held the office door closed. At that time a European gentleman passed the place, and asked what was the matter, and on their reply, came to the door and told them to open it, and picking up a piece of the broken bar went inside. Witness saw the prisoner near the door as if about to come out. He saw the gentleman take hold of prisoner by his queue, and heard him ask him what he was doing there; prisoner replied in Chinese that he only went to look. Witness had not observed the iron crow bar near the door.

Mr. Alexander Harley, assistant to Mr. Falconer, corroborated the testimony of the foregoing witnesses, adding that when he entered, the prisoner was pulling at the door as if he wanted to get out. He had taken hold of the queue, and sent for a policeman, sergeant No. 58, and two Sikh constables came and took custody of the prisoner. Prisoner made no resistance, he had not observed the crowbar (iron) on the floor.

Mr. Ward, proprietor of the Wanchai Steam Bakery deposed that when he had last visited his office at about 5.15 p.m. on the 5th, at that time the office door was closed and secured as usual by the iron bar which crossed it, being secured in the centre of the door by a Chubb's Lock. On visiting his office after the prisoner had been taken into custody, he had found that the street door had been forced open, the moveable iron bar having been prized open, and the iron bar broken. He had not discovered that any thing had been stolen or disturbed as if to be carried off. On searching the office again with sergeant No. 58 (after having visited Central) he had seen the sergeant find the iron crow bar behind some mat biscuit bags, partly wrapped in a piece of linen. At his request, the sergeant had compared the thin end of the crow with some marks in the door, it was evident by the correspondent that the marks had been made by it, as the crow point fitted into them exactly. This crow did not belong to him. William Botton, sergeant, No. 58, in his examination corroborated their ongoing particulars.

Prisoner having been duly cautioned, in accordance with the requirements of Ordinance No. 2 of 1864, stated that he had never in his defence. Committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions of Supreme Court. Prisoner was identified by Mr. Alfred Gray, Warden of Victoria Gaol, as having been convicted at the Criminal Sessions of May, 1869, under the name of Leong Alye, of attempt to commit burglary, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and produced the Criminal Sessions in confirmation.

INTERFERING WITH A SIKH.

Mr. Salway appeared to answer a charge of having assaulted a certain Aaron Coni, a tailor, and interfering with a Sikh policeman. From the evidence, it appeared that the Sikh policeman had been told by the complainants to arrest a lady for an assault, and that when the public defender of the peace was about to carry out the request, without being provided with a warrant, when defendant, who was by, interfered. Mr. Toller, who appeared for the defendant, admitted that a slight assault on complainant had been committed, but the matter was of a trivial nature; and, as regarded his interference with the black constable, Henri Rodocheff, whose arrest he was about to commit an illegal act, in effecting an arrest without a warrant. His Worship observed that it would be right in such a case to explain the circumstances to a Sikh policeman, instead of rushing in and interfering with him Mr. Toller, however, in reply, pointed out that it was impossible to do so in this case, as the Sikh constable did not understand English. Mr. May still could not consider the interference justifiable, and must fine the defendant $5.

JAPAN.

Dates from Yokohama are to the 23rd inst. H.E. Count de la Tour, the Italian Minister, has formally presented his letters of recall to the Mikado, at the time the Flying Squadron visited Yeddo. The party of officers presented consisted of Her Majesty's Minister, accompanied by the Secretary of Legation, H. M. Officiating Consul at Kanagawa, and Mr. von Siebold; Rear Admiral Hornby and his Staff, viz.: Flag-Lieutenant Bruce and Mr. Bowling, his Secretary; and the Captains of the six ships composing the Squadron, viz.: Captain Bythesea, Captain Lacy, Captain Ross, Captain Hopkins, Captain Herbert and Captain Gibson. The Legation Escort formed the English guard.

After Count de la Tour, the Italian Minister, had been received in audience, Sir Harry Parkes having introduced Rear Admiral Hornby and his Officers with a few appropriate words, the Emperor drew his speech from the folds of the upper part of his dress and handed it to Iwakura, Vice President of the Supreme Council, who stood upon His Majesty's right hand. This speech alluded in gracious terms to the arrival of the Squadron after so long a voyage, and to the fact that His Majesty was about to entrust two of his naval aides to the Admiral's care. The Admiral in reply tendered his thanks to His Majesty, and assured the Emperor that he would afford every assistance to these Officers in acquiring the professional knowledge which they are left with him to gain. His Majesty having addressed a few words to the British Minister, and the latter having replied, the proceedings terminated, and the party having returned to Hama-go-ten were there entertained at luncheon by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

REMARKABLE PARALLEL.—We English are in the habit of speaking of "sweet seventeen." The French, it would appear, are of a corresponding opinion on the subject, for they say "*dix-sept 'ls sweet*" *(dis-sept, dis-hell.)*

WANTED AN EXPLANATION.

(Pall Mall Gazette, March 22.)

Last month Sir Alexander Galt, one of our ablest colonial statesmen, made an announcement which demands some explanation from Lord Granville. In the course of a recent debate in the Canadian Parliament at Ottawa, Sir A. Galt is reported to have said that on being offered a baronetcy by the Governor-General, he thought it his duty to inform Sir J. Young that he held views in favour of the independence of Canada—in other words, of annexation to the United States. He therefore provisionally declined the offer. The Governor-General then asked him to state his reasons in writing, to be transmitted to the Colonial Office in this country. In due course he received a reply, the terms of which, he said, he was not at liberty to communicate, but which he asked the Canadian Legislature to assume the fact that he had accepted the proffered honour. As it is impossible to imagine that a man of Sir A. Galt's position and character could have sold himself for a trumpery title or a bit of ribbon, we are obliged to suppose that Lord Granville's letter to him contained an exposition of views of which we in this country have as yet heard nothing, and of which it is very important that the nation should be put in possession, in order that it may pronounce its own opinion thereon. In the House of Commons last night Mr. Monsell said this correspondence could not be produced, as it was of a private nature, but fuller explanations are obviously necessary on this head.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

A WIFE SENT TO GAOL.

Ardaseer Jehanghier v. Awabaee.

This was a suit instituted by the plaintiff against his wife, for the restitution of conjugal rights and the sum of Rupees 10,000. In March, 1869, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker and eleven delegates. A decree was passed in favour of the plaintiff declaring him entitled to the restitution of conjugal rights, and directing the defendant to return to her husband to live with him as his wife, rendering to him all conjugal rights, and receiving from him the kindness and conjugal affection which were her due. From this decree the defendant appealed to the High Court, and the case was heard in January last, before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill. After hearing the arguments on both sides, their Lordships dismissed the appeal with costs.

During last week an application was made to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden on behalf of the plaintiff for execution of the decree of the Court, confirmed by the High Court in appeal. In pursuance of an order of the Court, the defendant appeared with her solicitor, Mr. Pelle, before the learned Judge on Saturday, April 2nd; Mr. Serjeant Atkinson and Mr. Nanabhai Haridas appearing for the plaintiff.

On the Court asking the defendant whether she was willing to go to her husband's house, she replied that she would rather undergo any punishment the Court might award than return to her husband's house. She added that she had lived with her husband for three months, but had not during that time enjoyed one day's happiness.

The Judge said he was sorry that a female member of a respectable Parsee family should think of going to gaol; but unless she would go to her husband, the Court had no alternative but to punish her, and she was sentenced to simple imprisonment for a month. The Court intimated that the parents of the wife might still have an opportunity of her being kept out of gaol, of having a conversation with her husband, with the view of coming to an understanding; but as no friendly arrangement was made, she was sent to gaol.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE FOREIGN OFFICE AND THE CHINA MERCHANTS.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

It appears to us that if the controversy between Lord Clarendon and the China merchants should be renewed, the Treaty of Tientsin is to be carried out to the present letter. It will at least outlast the Gladstone Ministry. Both parties insist on arguing as if the Treaty had been concluded with the fullest knowledge and consideration on both sides of the interests involved, and as if none but the strictest principles of interpretation were to be applied to it. Lord Clarendon had contended that payment made under the Treaty in commutation of inland duties could never be imported into and that the right to levy purely local and municipal dues (such as an octroi) was implicitly reserved. The merchants point to Lord Elgin's commentary on the Treaty, in which he speaks of the commutation as intended to extend to "toll, octroi, or tax of any description," and refers to the octroi as being a local as well as an imperial impost. It is tolerably clear that the Foreign Secretary had omitted to read Lord Elgin's despatches before engaging in this correspondence, but it is quite open to him still to argue at any length that international agreements are to be judged by their construction, not by the glasses of one of the parties, particularly when these glasses lead to a nonsensical inference. Some of the inland provinces of the vast Chinese Empire are much more remote from seaport, and distant dependencies than like English counties or French departments; and Lord Elgin's words, if pushed too hard, carry with them the meaning that conventions conferring certain immunities on foreign goods in China would place them on the same goods in the backwoods of British Columbia. It is really quite monstrous to suppose that the commutation payment was intended to relieve from paying a tariff of 12½ (there is such a thing) on the bales of Tuitee. We only state what is known to all men if we say that the Treaty of Tientsin was concluded in great ignorance on one side, and in great haste on the other. Lord Elgin's two brothers were persons whose knowledge did not extend much beyond a small part of the coast of one side of China. They did not know then and in all probability they know now imperfectly now, what are the conditions of administration and taxation in the inland provinces. On the other hand, the Chinese Government was in a state of such complete bewilderment by the overall Anglo Gallic Council when Napoleon had occupied Vienna. The august obscurity in which the monarchy shrouded itself had been roughly dispelled, the palace which even subject kings approached on their knees had been invaded and sacked, and no doubt it is literally true that the Chinese Government would have signed away anything. Yet there is no ground for assuming it of surrendering what it had no power to surrender. The chief thing is that in Eastern countries, and in China more than in all other Eastern countries, there is the most complete discrepancy between theory and practice. The Emperor is absolute, supreme over every man and every tax; nobody throughout the empire, not actually in rebellion, would probably dream of denying it; yet, in practice, customs hinder or disregard than express laws limit his right to dispose of imposts which, in fact, defray the expenses of local administration. How little the system of commutation established by the Treaty can be depended upon to work as Lord Elgin expected it to work, may be inferred from the fact that there does not exist in China any administrative machinery, or any beyond the most imperfect, by which the Chinese authorities can carry to the account of the local funds the money received on their behalf, even supposing those authorities to be as honest as possible. We are, in fact, assured that the commutation operates as an uncompensated transfer of money from one set of authorities to another. Under such circumstances, that the system of the Treaty should excite unbounded discontent among local functionaries left in practice very much to themselves, and should encounter every sort of obstruction at their hands, is as inevitable as anything of the kind can be. No doubt it is asserted in China that much of the local dues remains in official pockets. Even if this be true, we should like to know how such a system differs from that which prevailed in this country till within living memory. Half the services rendered by public offices were paid for by fees, and half the fees went in making up handsome incomes for the functionaries at the head of the office.

These things must be carefully kept in mind. The great Eastern markets are, year by year, becoming more vitally important to British industry amid the growing Protectionism of the Western world. One of these markets, China, is seriously jeopardized by the confusion, little short of anarchy, which the Treaty of Tientsin threatens to bring about, and it can only be saved either by putting the Chinese Government in the way to discharge the obligations which it contracts, or by a process resembling that by which the other market, that of India, has been preserved. We do not accuse the London China merchants of aiming at the direct introduction of British power into China but we do say that this contingency is distinctly contemplated by the public writer who represent their China correspondents. Press the Treaty of Tientsin to the utmost, and provide against the consequences by preparing for a new Indian Empire, is the policy which is locally preached in every form. We, who think that a second Indian dependency would be a fatal misfortune to the collective empire, can only repeat our opinion that what, before all things, is wanted, is a treaty which will work. The engagements exacted from the Chinese Government should be such as it can really fulfil with decent precision, and it ought to find them distinctly profitable to itself, and not utterly out of harmony with its own administrative system. At present it is not too much to say that it is being made a grievance against China that she has not established a Consolidated Fund, and discovered the advantage of paying the mandarins from it. Indeed, so entirely are the chances, forced on her by the Treaty, of European aid even of English mintage, that it is really wonderful she should undertake to carry them faithfully out, as she is apparently prepared to do, even in the treaty provinces.

We sympathize with the China merchants in their exultation in having hit one little blot in Lord Clarendon's argument. It probably does not gain to some of our readers a very important niece to speak of Hongkong as a treaty port in China, although it is in reality as much part of the British Empire as Liverpool or Melbourne. The mistake, however, is conclusive as to the superficial knowledge of Chinese affairs possessed by the Foreign Office, and goes no little way towards showing that the Home supervision of the increasingly difficult and dangerous concerns of the Far East should be placed in more specially qualified hands. If Lord Clarendon, or the permanent subordinate who advised him, had known that Hongkong was British territory, he might also have known that the gentlemen who conduct the controversy on the other side are making a very good thing out of the present Treaty, and will make a still better thing out of its rigorous enforcement, but that the golden eggs which they are collecting are on the point of proving the death of the goose.

TRIAL OF PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE.

(London and China Express.)

The High Court of Justice charged with investigating the charge of homicide brought against Prince Pierre Bonaparte assembled at Tours on the 21st March. The events which gave rise to the proceedings are of such recent occurrence, and were so fully imported in our issue of the 14th Jan., that it is unnecessary to recapitulate them here. The proceedings on this occasion were commenced by the swearing-in of the jury, to whom the President read an address, explaining the exceptional jurisdiction in the present case and their duties.

Upon the conclusion of the President's address, Prince Pierre was questioned as to the facts adduced in his deposition with regard to the event, and repeated exactly the recital made by him at the preliminary proceedings in his reply to the Judge d'Instruction:—Why did you enter the saloon with a revolver? A. I always carry a revolver. Q. Your hand was on the revolver in your pocket? To this the Prince made no reply, but stated after words that M. de Fonvielle showed his pistol first. Q. Why did you fire upon M. de Fonvielle, who endeavoured to escape? A. M. de Fonvielle endeavoured to fire, and taking aim. A printed line of the house of the Prince at Auteuil was distributed among the members of the jury, and the President gave some explanations.—By M. Floquet, the counsel for the Noir family.—Why was your pistol found fully loaded when you were arrested? A. I reloaded because I believed myself in danger from persons outside. M. Laimand, secretary of E. Roidot, Commissioner of Police, then read the deposition of M. de Fonvielle, made on the 10th January, in which the Prince is accused of having struck a blow before firing. M. de Fonvielle was summoned to the witness-box. He repeated his version of the affair, and said he did not imagine that he was going to visit an assassin. The Prince replied, "Assassin, yourself," and he proceeded to advert to the Orsini conspiracy. M. de Fonvielle, questioned by the President, declared that he himself was always armed; had he not been he should have been killed at Prince's house. The Prince hereupon declared that M. Fonvielle's version was entirely false; the latter had invaded his house armed, and should not now be a witness, but a defendant in the cause. In reply to M. Lerouy, the Prince's counsel, M. de Fonvielle denied positively ever having said that the Prince had been struck by Noir. The witness Grousset, manager of the *Marseillaise*, then arrived, attended by two gendarmes. On his entering the court he said something not heard by the public, but which caused murmurs from the people outside. M. de Grandperret, the Procureur Imperial, told him that if he repeated this outrageous conduct he should be compelled to inflict a punishment upon him. M. Grousset replied, but was interrupted by the President, who requested him to confine himself to the facts of the case. M. Grousset then gave an explanation at great length, and in the course of his observations said that Prince Pierre's crime had caused a universal affright, and that he (the witness) had never better understood the sad condition into which eighteen years of Imperial rule had plunged France. M. de Grandperret hereupon rose and stated that he did not wish to demand any greater penalty than that which the witness was already suffering in prison, but he requested that the witness should be reconducted thither, and that his written deposition should be read to the Court. The President acceded to this request, and the sitting closely.

On the second day, the 22nd, several witnesses stated that Prince Bonaparte had marks of a blow in the face immediately after the affray at Auteuil. Among the witnesses were the Prince's doctor and his valet. M. Pignet declared that when he arrived Noir's body was in the chemist's shop, M. Fonvielle rushed in exclaiming that the Prince had fired on two men who were unarmed. M. Fonvielle rose in Court to contradict this statement, but the witness insisted that it was the truth. The editor of the *Figaro* deposed that Prince Pierre informed him soon after the tragedy that he had been threatened by Noir and Fonvielle, and that he was accustomed to go armed. The witness added that he had visited with Prince Pierre and expressed his sorrow when he learnt the fatal result of his passion.

The proceedings on the third day, the 23rd were commenced with the examination of Mme. Henri Rochefort, whose arrest in the Court is said to have produced a great sensation. After relating the circumstances which led to the challenge from the Prince, he stated that M. Emmanuel Arago told him to take precautions, as His Highness was "an infamous scoundrel." Upon being interrupted by the President, M. Rochefort said that he did not know the Prince; he was merely repeating the words of M. Arago. Several witnesses were examined with regard to the blow said to have been given to the accused by Victor Noir. More than one deposed that they had heard M. de Fonvielle declare that a blow had been struck; but M. de Fonvielle positively denied having used the words attributed to him. Among the other witnesses examined was the mother of Victor Noir, who stated that the deceased wore very tight-fitting gloves, and that as they were found upon him after death, he could not have struck the Prince. Madame Noir was much affected, and great sympathy was shown for her in Court.

The *Express's* latest telegrams include the following continuation of the above account:—

The trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte was resumed yesterday at Tours. Several witnesses were examined, whose testimony was to the effect that Victor Noir had frequently been mixed up in quarrels. Some evidence was then given with regard to the circumstances under which the Prince had left the army, and an exciting scene followed. The accused having made a remark reflecting on the bar, which he called a faction, one of the counsel for the prosecution complained of being insulted, and M. Fonvielle called out to the Prince from the further end of the court, "You basely assassinated Victor Noir." Great agitation and much confusion ensued. M. de Fonvielle was led out of Court, and the Prince withdrew. The Procureur Imperial requested that M. de Fonvielle's words might be taken down with a view to ulterior proceedings. The judges withdrew to deliberate upon this point, and were absent for forty minutes, during which time a very animated discussion went on in the Court. Ultimately the request of the Procureur Imperial was admitted; the prisoner was admonished by the President, and the proceedings continued.

Cook, the champion billiard-player, was beaten at Cambridge recently by Roberts, by 69 in 1,000.

A person who was sent to prison for marrying two wives, excused himself by the gross libel on the gentler sex, that when he had one she fought him, but when he got two they fought each other.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC MAIL.

The P.M.S.S. *Great Republic*, Captain Warsaw, arrived yesterday, with dates from San Francisco to the 2nd ultimo. The general news has been already anticipated via Suez. The following items are of special interest:—

GRAND SOCIETY EVENT.

(Bulletin.)

The marriage of Mr. Overbeck and Miss Romaine Goddard took place at the headquarters of Admiral Dahlgren, stepfather of the bride. The President and Mrs. Grant, and the members of the Cabinet with the ladies of their families, General Sherman, Vice Admiral Porter, and a host of army and navy officers with General Banks and other members of Congress, besides the Representatives of every foreign nation, were among the guests present. The army and navy officers were in uniform, as were also a number of the Diplomatic Corps. As the carriages with the guests passed through the Navy Yard gate two companies of marines, stationed there, would present arms and the roll would be beaten. When the President, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, General Sherman, Admiral Porter and other distinguished persons arrived, the Marine Band played appropriate airs.

The marriage ceremony took place in the parlor, and was performed by the Rev. Dr. Boyle, of the Roman Catholic Church. The bride was given away by her step-father, Admiral Dahlgren. Mr. Vinton Goddard, brother of the bride, acted as groomsman, while the duties of bridesmaid were handsomely attended to by Miss Nettie Chase, daughter of Chief Justice Chase.

The bride was attired in white satin full trail, lace, square corsage; dress trimmed and decorated with point lace; hair adorned with orange blossoms. She wore a tulle veil reaching almost to the floor, and carried in her hand a single white rose. Miss Chase wore a white satin, with blue satin overskirt. Mr. Overbeck was dressed in plain black suit, while young Goddard was attired in the uniform of a West Point Cadet. The happy couple received the congratulations of the President and others present, after which a magnificent bridal lunch was partaken of by the company present. The bridal party left for New York, where they will remain a few days, and will then make a tour of Europe before proceeding to Hongkong.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY FUND.

(New York Tribune, March 23.)

The Committee appointed at a recent meeting of citizens to consider what disposition ought to be made of the surplus of the Chinese Indemnity Fund, and to communicate with Congress on the subject, met last week in the Chancellor's room of the University of the City of New York, at the call of Chandler Bailey, Chairman. Professor W. P. Jones, United States Consul at Amoy and Canton, at whose invitation the previous meeting had been called, gave a brief history of the fund, showing that it had arisen from the Anglo-French and Chinese war of 1856 and 1857, in which the Chinese authorities burned the foreign settlement at Canton. Mr. Reed, United States Minister, demanded and obtained 50,000 taels (about $700,000) as indemnity for the losses incurred by certain Americans; that Mr. Reed promised that if this sum proved to be more than we were entitled to, the excess should be restored to us; that two years later Mr. Buchanan, and subsequently, Mr. Lincoln, after all fair claims of our citizens had been paid from the fund, and there remained a surplus of more than $200,000, declared, in certain annual messages, that this surplus "belongs in equity to the Chinese Government," and recommended Congress to "appropriate the sums to some benevolent object in which the Chinese may be specially interested." Intending to show, as shown by one of Secretary Seward's reports, a scientific school at Pekin for the instruction of Americans in the Chinese language; have, in fact, been the object which the fund was to be applied to. The Committee, in regular service, or scientific explorers, builders of railroads, etc., in that country, and, at the same time, to teach the Chinese the English language, and introduce among them a practical knowledge of American Arts and Sciences. It also showed what action Congress had thus far taken upon these recommendations, and submitted several resolutions which he hoped would express the opinions of the Committee and of Congress.

After full and free discussion, participated in by ex-Gov. Morgan, William E. Dodge, Messrs. Tuft and Benedict, and Chancellor Ferris, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be engrossed and a copy sent to each House of Congress:

Resolved, that this Committee is of the opinion that the surplus of the Indemnity Fund received from China by Commissioner Cushing in the Convention of 1868, referred to in the annual Message of President Buchanan to the Second Session of the XXXVIth Congress, and of President Lincoln to the Second Session of the XXXVIIth Congress, with the accumulation thereon, certainly does belong in equity to the Chinese Government, as the Pirebloats therein referred to, and which were burned by the Chinese, declined by the Imperial Government, we are in favor—with their consent and approval—of having the same expended in the manner advised by the late Minister Burlingame, to institute in China and in the United States a mutual benefit of the Chinese and Americans.

Resolved.—That we believe that the sum of $200,000, judiciously managed, is sufficient to carry out the recommendations of the late Minister, (by which we mean a thing) on the borders of Thibet.

We only state what is known to all men if we say that the Treaty of Tientsin was concluded in great ignorance on one side, and in great haste on the other. Lord Elgin's two brothers were persons whose knowledge did not extend much beyond a small part of the coast of one side of China. They did not know then and in all probability they know now imperfectly now, what are the conditions of administration and taxation in the inland provinces. On the other hand, the Chinese Government was in a state of such complete bewilderment by overall Anglo Gallic Council when Napoleon had occupied Vienna. The august obscurity in which the monarchy shrouded itself had been roughly dispelled, the palace which even subject kings approached on their knees had been invaded and sacked, and no doubt it is literally true that the Chinese Government would have signed away anything. Yet there is no ground for assuming it of surrendering what it had no power to surrender. The chief thing is that in Eastern countries, and in China more than in all other Eastern countries, there is the most complete discrepancy between theory and practice. The Emperor is absolute, supreme over every man and every tax; nobody throughout the empire, not actually in rebellion, would probably dream of denying it; yet, in practice, customs hinder or disregard than express laws limit his right to dispose of imposts which, in fact, defray the expenses of local administration. How little the system of commutation established by the Treaty can be depended upon to work as Lord Elgin expected it to work, may be inferred from the fact that there does not exist in China any administrative machinery, or any beyond the most imperfect, by which the Chinese authorities can carry to the account of the local funds the money received on their behalf, even supposing those authorities to be as honest as possible. We are, in fact, assured that the commutation operates as an uncompensated transfer of money from one set of authorities to another. Under such circumstances, that the system of the Treaty should excite unbounded discontent among local functionaries left in practice very much to themselves, and should encounter every sort of obstruction at their hands, is as inevitable as anything of the kind can be. No doubt it is asserted in China that much of the local dues remains in official pockets. Even if this be true, we should like to know how such a system differs from that which prev

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Resolved—That we believe that the sum of $260,000, judiciously managed, is sufficient to effect very important results in the way of introducing a practical knowledge of scientific principles among a people so intelligent and so desirous of obtaining information as the Chinese; and that we believe that the method proposed by Mr. Burlingame, rightly developed, would be the most effective means of widely diffusing the interests of commerce, science and modern civilization, and strengthening American influence with the literati—the real rulers of China.

Resolved. That in view of the fact that our Government has required of China the rights to exclusive jurisdiction over all American citizens and American property on Chinese soil, just in and national honour also requires that a proper provision should be made for the suitable education of Interpreters for our Consular and Diplomatic service in that Empire, either according to the plan contemplated by the measure or by some other equally effective.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor of University, Chairman.

WM. E. DODGE, JOHN C. GREEN, FRED. S. WISSLOW, JAMES H. TAFT, ED. C. MORGAN, STEWART BROWN, F. C. BENEDICT, SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, A. A. LOW, WM. S. JONES, Secty.

ANOTHER SHIP CANAL.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

Ship canals seem to be the order of the day in France. The Suez Canal was not completed before we heard of a French project for cutting the Isthmus of Corinth in two, and so making the fortune of Brindisi to the detriment of Marseilles. Not content with having made Africa an island, the countrymen of M. de Lesseps are now anxious to detach Spain from the continent of Europe. In the South of France a petition is now being extensively signed for presentation to the Senate, praying that urgent body to take into consideration the scheme of M. Staal de Magnoncour for a canal from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean. M. de Magnoncour proposes to make use of the existing fresh-water canals between Bordeaux and Cette, which date from the reign of Louis XIV. The proposed canal would be 36 metres wide at the water's edge, 22 metres at the bottom, and 8 or 9 metres deep (about the depth of the Suez Canal). There would be about 100 locks, each 100 metres long by 22 broad. The total cost of the proposed canal is estimated at 600 millions of francs, or £24,000,000. That of Suez has hitherto cost but £20,000,000, but is only one-third the length. Ships would be towed by locomotives on the banks at a speed of 6 kilometres (about 4 miles) an hour. The prospectus of the canal states that shipping representing 9,200,000 tons passes annually through the Straits of Gibraltar, and 11,000,000 round the Cape. It is believed that a large portion of this tonnage would pass through the proposed canal.

CAPTURE OF A HUGE SEAL.—Since the opening of the salmon fishing season, the stake net fishing stations, near Newport, belonging to Mr. Alexander Speedie, have been infested with seals, who destroyed the nets and devoured large quantities of fish. To effect their capture a large and strong net was prepared and a relay of men told off to watch the movements of the seals and their efforts were rewarded by the capture of a female seal of the enormous weight of close on 45 stones. It was taken to Perth alive and placed in an ice house, where it was visited during the day by "crowds" of spectators.

AN EXECUTION AT PEKIN.

A correspondent of *Le Siècle* gives the following curious account of an execution at Pekin:—The place where capital punishment is inflicted is situated outside the walls of the Tartar town, in the Chinese town. The mandarins were appointed for nine o'clock; I arrived at the hour named. There were in the enclosure a number of inferior mandarins with copper buttons, who, acting as police, struck with their bamboos those who did not get quickly enough out of the way of the high officials, or who tried to get into places forbidden to them. We waited a good hour at least, for the Emperor's permission to execute the criminals had not yet arrived. The condemned, twelve in number, were shut up in a sort of hut made of matting which hid them from the curious gaze of the crowd. From time to time a song or an imprecation was heard from this sort of cage, but never a complaint or lament. At a little distance stood another hut open in front, which the mandarins whose duty it was to preside at the execution were to occupy. A long table covered with a red cloth was in the middle. Behind this table there were three large armchairs; in these the three highest officials were to sit. The place of execution was about sixty yards from this sort of tribunal, in the direction diametrically opposite to the spot where the criminals were confined, in such a manner that these, when going to execution, must needs pass before their judges. The attendants were beginning to be impatient, when cries of "hai hoi!" (it has arrived) were heard repeated on all sides. The Emperor's permission had indeed come. It was enclosed in a yellow box respectfully carried by a mounted messenger, whose horse was led by a man on foot. It was about half-past ten. The Chinese police showed redoubled zeal, blows fell like hail, and made the crowd give way on either side to allow the bearer of the Imperial edict to pass. All the mandarins took their places under the species of dais which I have mentioned; all eyes were turned towards the matted hut from which the condemned were to come forth. The blows of the mandarins with copper buttons had made a lane which wound among the crowd of heads. This lane began at the place where the condemned were shut in, passed before the mandarins, and ended at the place of execution. All at once a shudder ran through the crowd. The first of the condemned appeared. He was pushed on by three or four men; his hands were tied behind his back. The unhappy man was exceedingly pale; his worn face bore traces of the sufferings endured in one or two years of imprisonment. A sort of pheasant was fastened above his head on which his name and his crime were inscribed. He was led before the mandarins and thrown on his knees. The president of the tribunal called him by his name, and said, "Chen pou chen" (yes or no.) The condemned replied, "Chen" (yes). His sentence was then read to him, and the guards dragged him to the spot where the executioner awaited him. On the way there the upper part of his clothing was torn off. Then a man passed a rope into his mouth, brought it under the chin, made a knot, brought the two ends back behind the head, crossing them, passed them over the eyes, which were thus closed, then rolled the two ends round the tail of hair, so that all the head was wrapped in cords. This done he was again thrown on his knees; a man seized him by the shoulder and pulled him forcibly towards him; another took the rope fastened to the head, and pulled that vigorously; the executioner advanced, armed with a sword about a yard long, with an excessively thick and heavy blade. He held this weapon with both hands, and at one blow separated the head from the body. The assistants standing round cried out, "Chao tchi!" (the head of the rebel). The dull reverberation of the sword as it fell whistling through the air and the shout of the assistants formed the most awful and indescribable combination of sounds. After "Monsieur de Pékin," the most important part played at a Chinese execution is that of the individual who pulls the head with the rope, for at the moment when the sword falls he gives a violent shock which greatly helps to separate the head from the body. The execution over, an assistant took up the head, freed it from the ropes which surrounded it, and ran towards the mandarins, knelt on one knee, and, raising the head, cried out, "Chao tchi tao" (the rebel's head is cut off). Another culprit was then brought and executed by the side of the first. Six were decapitated and six strangled. Strangulation is considered less infamous than decapitation, because, according to Chinese ideas, there is no future life for those who do not arrive in the other world with their heads on. While the execution was going on the crowd was profoundly silent—not a cry was heard, still less a laugh.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HONGKONG, MAY 6TH, EVENING.

A good native demand has existed throughout the day for new Bengal without, however, causing any improvement in the prices. Malwa to some extent has been taken up at $650 on credit, with allowance for weight; a small parcel declared, and should be returned to it. But, if declined by the Imperial Government, we are in favor—with their consent and approval—of having the same expended in the manner advised by the late Minister Burlingame, to found a literary institution in China for the mutual benefit of the Chinese and Americans.

Resolved—That we believe that the sum of $260,000, judiciously managed, is sufficient to effect very important results in the way of introducing a practical knowledge of scientific principles among a people so intelligent and so desirous of obtaining information as the Chinese; and that we believe that the method proposed by Mr. Burlingame, rightly developed, would be the most effective means of widely diffusing the interests of commerce, science and modern civilization, and strengthening American influence with the *literati*—the real rulers of China.

Resolved. That in view of the fact that our Government has required of China the rights to exclusive jurisdiction over all American citizens and American property on Chinese soil, just and national honour also require that a proper provision should be made for the suitable education of Interpreters for our Consular and Diplomatic service in that Empire, either according to the plan contemplated by the measure or by some other equally effective.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor of University, Chairman.

WM. E. DODGE, JOHN C. GREEN, FRED. S. WISSLOW, JAMES H. TAFT, ED. C. MORGAN, STEWART BROWN, F. C. BENEDICT, SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, A. A. LOW, WM. S. JONES, Secty.

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EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/6 to 4/6½
Credits, at 6 months' sight..... 4/6½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight..... 4/6½
Bank Bills on demand..... 4/4½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank 3 days' sight..... 74½ to 75
Private, 30 days' sight..... 75½ to 76
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 227
" BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 227

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old	36 prem.
New	25 prem.
Wheung & Wpoa Dock	5 dis.
Wheung Chun & Macao Steam Boat Shares	32 prem.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co., Tls. 54	prem.
China and Straits Steam Navigation,	par. nom.
China Sea, Saigon, and Limits S. S. Co.	par. nom
Union Insurance Society of Canton	$1,500, *ex. div.*
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares	$1,000 to $1,200 prem.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares	3135 prem. per s.
Victoria Fire	$20 prem.
China Fire	$28 prem.
China & Japan Marine Insurance Tls. 10	prem.
Hongkong Gas	$46 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Shares	65 dis.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Co.	$12.50 per share.
Hongkong Distillery Co.	$50 per share.

SALES ON 6TH MAY, 1870.

As reported by Chinese.

White Wax, 2 cases, at $=30.00, by Fook Mow Loong to Hongkong merchant.

Red Dates, 200 piculs, at Tls. 1.4.0., by Fook Mow Loong by retail.

Yellow Wax, 4 piculs, at $60.00, by Fook Mow Loong to Amoy merchant.

Fishmaw, 5 piculs, at $11.20, by Fook Wing Loong to travelling merchant.

White Sugar, 100 bags, $9.00, by Po Cheong to Hongkong merchant.

white Sugar, 200 bags, at $6.70, by Po Cheong to Hongkong merchant.

Vermicelli, 30 bags, at $7.10, by Fook Wing Loong to travelling merchant.

Mangrove Bark, 3 0 piculs, at 83 cents, by Hop Hing to travelling merchant.

Brown Sugar, 200 bags, at $4.20, by Hop Hing to travelling merchant.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. NINIAN CRAWFORD, in our Hongkong firm, ceased on the 31st March last, and Mr. JOHN FAIRBAIRN and Mr. JOHN SAMUEL COX have been admitted partners therein from the said day.

Our said firm now consists of DAVID ROBERT PESTON CRAWFORD, JOHN SAMUEL COX, and JOHN FAIRBAIRN.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

3m 842 Hongkong, 4th May, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. S. FISCHER, in our Firm, ceased on the 25th of April, 1870.

FARRELMANN & FISCHER.

MR. G. FARRELMANN will carry on the Business on the same premises, under the Style and Firm of FARRELMANN & Co.

1m 805 Hongkong, 30th April, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. FRANCIS GILMAN has been duly authorized to sign our Firm in China and Japan.

GILMAN & Co.

3m 813 Hongkong, 1st May, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have this day established themselves in this Colony under the Firm or Style of

D. L. NORONHA & Co.,
as Auctioneers and General Commission Agents.
DIOCLECIANO L. NORONHA.
BAZILIO LOPEZ.

1m 814 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. DIOCLECIANO L. NORONHA in our firm ceases this day.

NORONHA & SONS.

7d 815 Hongkong, 30th April, 1870.

HOTEL D'EUROPE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr J. CHEBERRY in our firm, ceased on the 31st of March last.

E. ESTARICO & Co.

MR. J. DEFRIES is admitted a partner in our firm, from the 1st of April, 1870.

E. ESTARICO & Co.

1m 734 Hongkong, 18th April, 1870.

MR. T. B. HOOPER is authorized to act as Surveyor to French Lloyds from this date until further notice.

RODH. McMURDO,
Surveyor to French Lloyds,

1m 673 Hongkong, 4th April, 1870.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. W. H. FOSTER, Jr., in our firm, ceases this day.

RUSSELL & Co.

2m 518 Hongkong, 12th March, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. ARTHUR WELLESLEY WALKINSHAW was admitted a partner in our Firm on the 1st of January last.

TURNER & Co.

tf 522 Hongkong, 10th March, 1870.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a branch of our House at Tientsin.

The business at our Agencies in Tientsin, Kiukiang and Hankow, will hereafter be conducted in the name of our firm by our recognized Agents in charge.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 182 China, 1st January, 1870.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at this port as a Ship Broker and Commission Agent.

D. MUNRO.

tf 102 Amoy, January, 1870.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ADOLPHUS WOLFF in our Firm ceased on the 31st of Dec. 1868, and Mr. OTTO CHRISTIAN BEHN and Mr. JOHANNES F. CORDES are admitted Partners therein from this date.

Mr. F. LANCKEN and Mr. C. W. STAUDTED, have been authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

W. PUSTAU & Co.

6m 14 China, 1st January, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS H. DE SILVER is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st of October, 1869.

L. FRICKEL & Co.

tf 2002 Hongkong, 31st October, 1869.

NOTICE.

MR. W. SCOTT FITZ is this day admitted a partner in our firm. Mr. R. S. DANA retires, his interest ceasing on the 31st December last.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 68 China, 1st January, 1870.

MR. FRITZ RAPP has been duly authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, from this date.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

tf 1168 Hongkong, 11th June, 1869.

NOTICE.

MR. H. H. WARDEN is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 2311 China, 1st December, 1869.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a Public Accountant, Average Adjuster, and General Commission Agent.

C. LANGDON DAVIES.

tf 1213 Hongkong, 1st July, 1868.

VON BAHCEN & Co.,
SHIPCHANDLERS & STOREKEEPERS,
SAIGON.

BEG to call the attention of Masters of vessels, and others visiting the above port, to their having constantly on hand every description of Shipchandlery and other Stores, which they can supply at prices equal to those charged for at Hongkong and Singapore.

tf 494 Saigon, February, 1870.

A. MILLAR & CO.
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT
PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS AND BRASSFOUNDERS,
QUEEN'S ROAD EAST AND NUULAN LANE,
tf 600 Hongkong, 29th March, 1870.

E. R. HANDLEY,
(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY).
HOUSE & SHIP PLUMBER, COPPERSMITH,
BRASSFOUNDER, AND GAS FITTER.
70P, PRAYA WEST.
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores.
tf 1014 Hongkong, 4th April, 1870.

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO
KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY,
LONDON, AND 28, PLACE
VENDOME, PARIS),
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.
SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS
SUPPLIED AND REPLENISHED.
tf 2006, Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

F. D. WALKER & CO.
SHIP BROKERS
AND
GENERAL SHIPPING AGENTS.
No. 24a, YOKOHAMA,
JAPAN. [Ap. 4

AH-YON,
SHIPS' COMPRADORE and STEVEDORE,
has all kinds of
SHIPS' STORES
on hand, and all kinds of COALS, always ready.
No. 57, PRAYA WEST.
(Next to Scott Lane).
6m 2109 Hongkong, 8th November, 1869.

NOTICE.

IN THE ESTATE OF HENRY DAVIS MARGESSON, DECEASED.

LETTERS of Administration, with the will annexed, of the Estate of HENRY DAVIES MARGESSON, late of Hongkong and Macao, Merchant, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in its Probate Jurisdiction, to the Undersigned, as Attorneys for the Executors, all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to pay the amount of their debts to the undersigned without delay, and all persons having claims against the said Estate are required to send in particulars thereof, with vouchers, to the undersigned (addressed to the care of T. G. LINSTEAD) on or before the Thirtieth day of June next, after which date no claims will be admitted.

Dated the Third day of December, A.D., 1869.

W. KESWICK,
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Administrators.

tf 2292

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM TO
SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship

"FORMOSA,"

will leave for the above places TO-DAY, the 7th instant, at 4 P.M.

W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 5th May, 1870. [34 704

STEAM TO
SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship

"AZOF,"

will have quick dispatch for the above places.

W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.
Hongkong, 6th May, 1870. [tf 846

FOR SAIGON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Russian Steamship

"SHAFTESBURY,"

Captain James Aitken, will meet with quick dispatch as above.

For Freight and Passage, apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.

tf 847 Hongkong, 6th May, 1870.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Brig

"GRAVINA,"

Barcelo, Master, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 769 Hongkong, 22th April, 1870.

FOR MELBOURNE, *(direct),*

THE British ship

"JOSHUA BATES,"

will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.

tf 670 Hongkong, 8th April, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American ship

"SARDIS,"

Capt. Cunningham, will have dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 637 Hongkong, 4th April, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American ship

"WITCH OF THE WAVE,"

Captain Batchelder, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 215 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1870.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A 1 French Ship

"DIANA,"

Chocarne, Master, of 798 Tons Register.

Apply to
GRÜN & Co.

tf 833 Hongkong, 4th May, 1870.

SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG,

REGULA GENERALIS.

ANNO TRICESIMO TERTIO,
VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

13th April, 1870.

WHEREAS by section XXIII. of Ordinance No. 6 of 1845, it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Supreme Court to make and prescribe Rules and Orders, among other things, touching the place of holding the Court. And Whereas it is expedient that the Sittings of the Court should be held at the Building hereinafter mentioned, during the period necessary for executing certain repairs to the Supreme Court House of the Colony. It is therefore ordered that the Sittings of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in its Common Law, Equitable, Bankruptcy, and Probate Jurisdictions respectively, also in its Criminal Sessions and in Vice Admiralty, and in all other its Jurisdictions, shall be held from this date, and until further order of this Court, at and in the building known as No. 30 Seven, *Queen's Road Central*, in the city of Victoria.

By the Court,

W. H. ALEXANDER,
Registrar.

Revised and approved by the Legislative Council, this 13th day of April, 1870.

L. D'ALMEIDA & CASTRO,
Clerk of Councils.

tf 713

KWONG-SHING Shop, at *Queen's Road West*, Hongkong, and SHANG KEE, Foreign goods shop, in Canton, were established in the 11th year of Hein-fung; the partners were WONG-CHEE, WONG-LUEN, WONG-CHI, WONG-YING-YOW, and WONG-YOW, these were divided in eight shares, of which WONG-YOW held one Share. As the KEE-CHEONG-WING shop in Hongkong, and KWONG-KEE, Foreign goods shop in Canton, closed their business since the 2nd moon, leaving many debts due and unpaid in Hongkong, and as the said WONG-YOW was a shareholder in the ownership of the two shops, his one share in the business of the said KWONG-KEE and SHANG-KEE shops has been settled, and the capital and interest and profit arising out of his one share have been paid over to Mr. CALDWELL, Solicitor, for distribution among the Creditors of the said KEE-CHEONG-WING and KWONG-KEE. There are now only seven shares in KWONG-SHING and SHANG-KEE shops, and the partners are the undersigned. The interest of WONG-YOW in the two shops has therefore ceased, and in future all the business, goods and debts of the said two shops will be managed by the undersigned.

WONG-CHEE, WONG-LUEN,
WONG-CHI, & WONG-TING-YOW.
of KWONG-SHING and SHANG-KEE shops.

2w 752 Hongkong, 21st April, 1870.

MR. SPARROW KNIGHT has a book in publishing in the Press, to contain about 500 pages, general useful information on China. Reports on Coals furnished by Mr. Daniels, Chief Engineer of Sir Henry Keppel's flag-ship. Map of Peking on large scale. Commissions furnished by the Chinese Minister for publication. Reports on Trade. Communications made to the Chinese Government. Communications made to Sir Harry Parkes, K.C.B., some general useful notes on Chinese matters. Plans of Arsenals, the Treaties with the Chinese Government will be included (in English and Chinese), the Tariff &c., Conversations with the United States Minister on Chinese subjects. Conversation with the Governor-General of Hoo-Pei and Hu-Nan, some general useful information, as productions, &c. The book will be a useful book. The subscription $5 per copy. The book will be dedicated to the Lord Robert Montagu, M.P. [tf 127

NOTICE.

RENTS AND ACCOUNTS COLLECTED with despatch, and DISTRAINT WARRANTS FOR RENT issued and executed.

SECURITY IF REQUIRED.

THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
47, Wyndham Street.

tf 338 Hongkong, 18th February, 1868.

NOTICE.

TRANSGRESSION of the law, it is thought, is frequently committed from ignorance, and the regulations of the law must therefore be made public before they can be known. The undersigned having obtained the sole privilege of preparing and selling prepared opium, they fear that many merchants and traders, distant and local, purely from ignorance, may infringe the British law, and thereby lose their money, in addition to heavy fines that may be imposed upon them. This is a source of great anxiety to the undersigned, and for the general information of the public, they now set forth two sections of Ordinance 1858, relating to prepared opium. They are as follows:—

VII.—It shall be the duty of every person selling or retailing prepared opium under this Ordinance, to deliver therewith a sealed certificate specifying the amount sold, which certificate shall be evidence of the facts therein stated, and shall not be transferable.

VIII.—No person shall bring into this colony, or the waters thereof, or (except in cases to which section VII. applies) have in his possession or custody within the same any prepared opium.

Action will be taken against any person infringing the above sections for severe punishment, and no relaxation will be shown.

YAN WO & Co.,
Opium Farmers.

3m 333 Hongkong, 18th February, 1870.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched.
SAN FRANCISCO	Witch of the Wave	Batchelder	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Sardis	Cunningham	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Joshua Bates		Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
STORE, PENANG & COCOTTA	Catherine Apcar (str.)		Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Gravina	Barcelo	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAIGON AND SINGAPORE	Sawosada (str.)	Clark	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	On the 9th inst., at 4 P.M.
Do. Do.	Shaftesbury (str.)	James Aitken	Hongkong	Landstein & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Formosa (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
Do. Do. Do.	Azof (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do. Do.	Kwong Tung (str.)	Pitman	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
LINEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS,
HOSIERS, HABERDASHERS
MILLINERS, TAILORS,
AND
OUTFITTERS,

Beg to inform the inhabitants of Hongkong and Coast Ports, that their undermentioned Departments are well supplied with the latest designs for the Spring Trade.

DRESSES.
In Black and Colored MOIRE, Plain & Fancy SILKS, FOULARDS, POPLINS, &c.
BLACK GLACES.
BLACK GRENADINES AND BAREGES.
In Plain and Fancy.
FRENCH PRINTED MUSLIN AND JACCONETS.
WHITE AND FANCY PIQUES.
QUILTINGS.
PRINTED ALPACCAS.
BLACK MERINOS, ALPACCAS, AND PARAMATTAS.

A large lot of
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS,
newest sty'es.
MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS,
of the latest fashions.

Dressmaking under the superintendence of a practical
LONG CLOTH AND CRIMEAN SHIRTS.
A large Assortment of PAJAMAS.
SILK & CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
SCARVES AND TIES,
of the newest designs.

HATS.
GENTLEMEN'S BLACK PARIS, DRAB, BEAVER, AND FELT HATS.
BLACK AND DRAB STIFF AND SOFT FELTS.
NAVY AND SCOTCH CAPS
STRAW HATS.
WALKING STICKS AND UMBRELLAS.

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS & NAPKINS,
in all sizes.
8/4 and 10/4 DAMASK, by the Yard.
WHITE & BROWN TURKISH TOWELS
AND BATH SHEETS.
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS.
QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES.
MUSLIN AND LACE CURTAINS.
WORSTED DAMASKS AND REPS.
VICTORIA, REP, PRINTED AND EMBROIDERED TABLE COVERS.
BLANKETS, MOSQUITO NETS.
MATS AND MATTINGS.
OIL CLOTH.
LEATHERS AND FLOOR CLOTHS.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT.
CORNER OF NANKIN AND SZECHUEN ROADS, SHANGHAI.

Ex "Overland Mail" and S S. "Nestor."

MISS ROSE has just received a nice assortment of Ladies' fashionable HATS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, RIBBONS, JACKETS, Small ORINOLINES, Opera HOODS, Children's Woollen JACKETS, GAITERS, COMFORTERS.

And,

A large assortment of WOOLWORK (commenced and finished):—CUSHIONS, SLIPPERS, PIANO and Fender STOOLS, MATS, Embroidered Table COVERS, Hearth RUGS, &c., &c.

Also,

Gentlemen's fashionable HATS (Christy's), Dawson's BOOTS, and Ladies and Gentlemen's White and Coloured KID GLOVES.

Received per P. & O. Steamer *Tasmania*:—Fashionable BONNETS, HATS, WREATHS for the Hair, a choice assortment of WONG-YOW TRIMMINGS, Fancy & Plain SILK DRESSES, in all colors, suitable for the Races.

WELLINGTON STREET,
Opposite the Roman Catholic Church.

tf 110 Hongkong, 15th February, 1870.

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY " 3 "
" PORT " 2 "
" CLARET " 1 "
BIRLEY & Co.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, of Jules Mumm & Co.,
Do St. Marceaux & Co., in qts. and pts.
SHERRY, Chillingworth's, Ritchie, London Club, and other Brands.
DRAUGHT ALE, of Allsopp's, Dawson, and Younger.
BOTTLED ALE, of Bass and Allsopp.
STOUT

The P

No. 3902

Extracts.

Decapitation—Does it cause Instant Death?

(New York Herald.)

Some *quasi* scientific interest has been excited by a discussion that takes its present start from the decapitation of the murderer Traupmann. It has been argued that decapitation does not cause instant death; that the head peculiarly survives separation from the body for an appreciable period of time; that it lives not only in so far as it retains a vital warmth, but lives also in the higher sense of the term—experiences pain horror, the consciousness of its condition—in short, that it can still exercise the supreme functions of existence. If this be true, it is obvious how terribly this fact must add to the cruelty of such a death, and also, perhaps, how fit a death it is for such wretches as the French murderer; but we are certain that the world must do without the satisfaction of knowing that there is a punishment so exceedingly horrible for its criminals. This theory is merely a bubble of morbid fancy.

For what is animal life? In its higher form it consists of the coordinate exercise of the functions of a heart and a brain, and it can be reduced to no simpler term. Divorce these necessary parts of vital unity and there is no such action for either as one consistent conscious life. It is true that the ablation of the brain may not always instantly stop the motion of the heart, and equally true that the heart separated from the brain may be kept in operation for a certain length of time by external stimuli. But it would be a misuse of words to say that an animal so operated upon was kept alive. We move the vital machinery by some other than the vital force, and the operation is as clearly physical as the operation of driving a locomotive. This experiment takes advantage of the fact that the human body is composed of the same material elements as sound in nature, and as such is subject in specific ways to all the natural forces. In acephalous monsters there is no argument against this, because of the fact of monstrosity. They have the vital brain-power abnormally placed. The reason why the heart stops when parted from the brain is plain in a physiological sense—the brain is the source of its power. Experimental physiology in tracing the vital principle from point to point finally comes to the brain as its ultimate habitat, place. The heart acts in virtue of the power it receives from the brain and in subjection to that power; and animals the most tenacious of life—as the cat—die instantly when the brain is punctured at the base of the skull, so as to break up its communication with the heart.

But the dependence of heart and brain is correlative; only that which is true of the heart separated from the brain is more absolutely true of the brain separated from the heart. While the heart ceases its function from the time when the brain no longer supplies power, the brain also ceases its function from the time when the heart no longer supplies the material from which the power is generated, and from which is generated in addition the power to perform intellectual operations—that is the power of thought. Thought is merely the name for that act by which the intellectual power compares and combines the impressions received through the senses; and the intellectual power cannot, more than any other power of the system, perform any act of its function without a constant and regulated supply of blood. Every abnormal fact in the supply of blood is followed by some abnormity in cerebral acts. If the blood is unhealthy even the cerebral note reflects its character. Our clumsy conceptions cannot keep up with the delicacy of the intimate operations in that alembic in which the brain draws from the circulating fluid the power to perform its functions of perception, memory, and comparison; but the broader laws are known by actual experiment, and no knowledge can be more positive or better based than our knowledge of the obliteration of the intellect, the immediate cessation of intellectual, conscious life, upon the interruption of the supply of blood to the brain.

The fact related of Sir Astley Cooper, that he was certain he saw a face flush upon the head of which it was a part just held up to the multitude as that of a malignant, was explained by him on the theory of accumulated power. He believed that the mental excitement preceding execution had engorged the brain to such a degree that enough power was stored up to originate a thought of shame. But this is not satisfactory, despite the apparent authority of the name; for a thought of shame cannot make the cheek red in the absence of the heart. The mechanism of a blush is this:—Some sudden impression is made upon the brain, by word or act, exciting an emotion of pleasure, anger, or shame, and the brain thus suddenly stimulated reacts upon the heart; coincidently with this excitement of the heart there is a dilatation of the minute capillaries in the transparent tissues of the face, and into these dilated vessels rushes the current of bright red blood, fresh from the heart and accelerated by that organ's more vigorous impulse. Because the forcing power of the heart is a necessary part of this process, people who have suffered decapitation cannot blush.

But is there any possibility in this motion of accumulated power? Can preceding mental excitement in the case of criminals about to die fill the vessels of the brain so as to leave the capability of thought when the further supply is cut off? There must, of course, be a point of time between the arrival of blood in the brain and the abstraction from it of the cerebral power, and then of the use of that power. Then, of course, the blood that left the heart in the second before the axe fell is in the brain as the axe falls, and is discharging its freight of potential thought perhaps as the head lies in the basket.

Perhaps—for this leaves out of view the interruption to the cerebral function that would result from the shock, and also the question whether the point of time necessary for these changes is appreciable to our mind.

PRICE CURRENT OF SIN.—In the price list of the Papal office was stated the price for each sin. It had been already issued by Innocent the Eighth (1484—1792), and contained in forty two chapters five hundred items, of which we will give only a few specimens. Wilful murder committed by a priest was to be fined given for two gold gilders and eight groschens; the murder of a father, mother, sister, or brother, cost only one gilder twelve groschens; if, however, a heretic wanted to be forgiven for his heresy, he had to pay fourteen gilders eight groschens; and a man in an excommunicated city cost forty gilders. For the payment of twelve ducats, priests were permitted to indulge in the most unnatural vices and sins. The most revolting part of this tax list is, however, in confession: "The poor mind partake in such graces, for they have no money, and must therefore dispense of such comfort."—*All the Year Round.*

An attempt was made recently to destroy by fire the training ship *Worcester*, now lying off Southend. Several refractory cadets had devised a plan to burn the vessel, to be revenged on some of the officials, who had rendered themselves distasteful to the youths by enforcing rather strict discipline. Straw had been placed in different parts of the hold of the ship, ready to be lighted at a given signal; the fire buckets kept on board were thrown into the sea, and other steps were taken to render the usual precautions for preventing fire inoperative. Fortunately the plot was discovered, and five of the ringleaders were secured. An inquiry took place on board the *Worcester*, and these five young gentlemen were ordered to be discharged and expelled the ship. The buttons were torn from their clothes, the gold embossed crown cut from their caps, and then they had to run the gauntlet of the whole of their shipmates, who stood in a line, and administered to each of the five a kick as he passed on his way to the boat, which was alongside to row them to Southend Pier.

AMERICAN SLANGOGRAPHY.—People who have any reverence for "the pine well of Sangfish undefiled," must wish that the Americans would let that well alone, and not delile it with such hideous cur options as the following:—One of the papers lately, instead of recording that the President had gone on an excursion, simply announced that he had 'excurted.' The other day we read that 'Erie' was injunctured. A paragraph in an evening paper was headed thus—'A woman Burgled Nine Times in Ten Years.' Fancy the dismay of dear old Dr. Johnson at reading such uncouth phraseology as this! What snorts of furious indignation would he emit on meeting with a sample of new English such as this:—'We have interviewed the cuss who quilled our yester's Editorial, and in this connexion we may big ups our assurance that the news which had been wired to us was regular reliable, as our reporters are injunctured from letting slide our reputation by telegraming fibs.'" Assuredly, if speech be silver, men who coin such phrases, which had cut should never become current, ought to be indicted for uttering false money.

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

TO BE LET.

THE HOUSE, No. 12, *Shelley Street*, 4 Rooms, Bath Rooms, Out Houses, &c. Gas and Water laid on. Rent, $40 per month. Apply to THOS. HOWARD.

1w 808 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1870.

TO LET.

(With immediate possession),

NO. 1, Pechili Terrace, *Elgin Street.* Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

tf 802 Hongkong, 30th April, 1870.

TO LET.

THE Spacious Family Residence in *Bonham Road*, lately occupied by R. McMURDO, Esq., with Stabling and Garden attached. Gas and Water laid all over the House and Offices. The Houses, No. 2, 3, 4, and 5, West Terrace, *Caine Road*, containing 4 Rooms each, with Bath Rooms, Outhouses, &c. Apply to THOMAS WALLACE,

East Point.

tf 789 Hongkong, 27th April, 1870.

TO LET,

From 1st June, 1870.

HOUSE No. 10, *Arbuthnot Road*, known as "The Bay View." Water and Gas laid on, and with immediate possession.

HOUSE No. 14, *Wyndham Street*, Water laid. Apply to J. A. DE CARVALHO.

tf 774 Hongkong, 25th April, 1870.

TO LEET,

Detached.

NULLAH SIDE, *Bonham Road West*, consisting 8 Rooms, Garden and Croquet Ground. Water laid on. Apply to THOS. W. BARRINGTON.

47, Wyndham Street.

tf 740 Hongkong, 30th April, 1870.

TO LET.

Possession on 1st May.

THE Offices at present in the occupation of R. McMURDO, Esq. Apply to THOS. HUNT & CO.

tf 667 Hongkong, 8th April, 1870.

TO LET.

THE GODOWN and OFFICE ROOM of our Premises, facing *Wellington Street*, lately occupied by Messrs. GUBBES & CO.

SANDER & Co.

tf 614 Hongkong, 31st March, 1870.

TO LET.

(From 1st April next.)

THE Commodious Residence known as Elgin House, in Caine Road West, formerly occupied by Capt. Gilton.

For particulars, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 498 Hongkong, 10th March, 1870.

TO LET.

FIRST CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

TO LET,

With immediate possession.

THE HOUSES and OFFICES, No. 1, *Lough Street*, lately occupied by Messrs. A. WINKISON & Co. Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 1957 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

TO LET,

With immediate possession.

NO. 4, Pechili Terrace, *Elgin Street.* Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 1868 Hongkong, 30th September, 1869.

TO LET,

(With immediate possession).

A BUNGALOW at *Pokefulam.* Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 1683 Hongkong, 1st September, 1869.

TO BE LET,

With Possession on 1st Oct. next.

THE HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 9 *Queen Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. KINCHNER, ROGERS & Co. Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 1974 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869.

TO LET.

(With immediate possession.)

SEVERAL Strong commodious GODOWNS, very conveniently situated on Marine Lot No. 69, between Messrs. JOHN BURD & Co.'s premises and Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s Wharf.

For Particulars, apply to A. McLEOD.

At Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 829 Hongkong, 26th April, 1869.

TO LET,

(With immediate possession).

THE commodious three-storied HOUSE, No. 1, *Wyndham Street*, lately in the occupation of Messrs. BOWYER & Co. Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 2348 Hongkong, 13th December, 1869.

TO LET.

TWO FLOORS of a HOUSE in *Queen's Road*, well situated.

ROB'T. S. WALKER & Co.

tf 226 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1870.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.

THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Merchandise in their own Boats, and to receive the same on storage in their class GRANITE GODOWNS on moderate terms.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

tf Hongkong, 4th March, 1867.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality and terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street.*

THOS. W. BARRINGTON.

tf 842 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO LET.

(With possession on 1st January next).

THE very desirable Business PREMISES, situated the corner of *D'Aguilar Street* and *Wellington Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. A. BOYER & CO. Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 2347 Hongkong, 13th December, 1869.

TO LET.

THAT commodious family residence in *Bonham Road*, known as "Persepolis," containing 12 Rooms, besides basement story, Bath rooms, Cooch House and Stable, Gas and Water laid on.

Also, Orchard ground, Flower and Vegetable garden. Apply to THOS. W. BARRINGTON,

47, Wyndham Street.

tf 1699 Hongkong, 4th June, 1869.

G. DA SILVEIRA,

JEWELLER AND WATCH MAKER

2 doors past the Hongkong Dispensary,

QUEEN'S ROAD,

1 926 HONGKONG. 1 May 11

BUTCHER'S LIVERY STABLES AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

HORSES received on Livery.

Carriages and Horses sold and bought on Commission.

Farriery, by an experienced European.

Harness and Saddlery repaired and renovated, a stock of London-made being always on hand.

Horses broken to Saddle or Harness.

Horses always on hand for Sale.

J. B. B. having received a very large supply of the best English-made CARRIAGE MATERIALS, PAINTS, VARNISH, &c.,

is prepared to build or repair Carriages with promptness, at very moderate Terms.

Veterinary work carefully attended to.

(J.B. will be happy to call at the residence of any person requiring his services, on receiving instructions to that effect.)

Rear of Murray Barracks, Hongkong.

tf 875 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1869.

豆 姚 記 號

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Coal Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Bridgeit's Lane*, and that he has always in great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 558 Hongkong, 22nd March, 1870.

記 廣

THE undersigned has always on hand all kinds of Best COALS for Sale. For particulars, apply to KWONG-KEE.

No. 13, *Scott Lane*

6m 2216 Hongkong, 23rd November, 1869.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 361 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

CANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,

Secretaries.

tf 1059 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1092 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Insurance Company, is prepared to grant Policies covering Marine risks at Current Rates. Policies can be made payable at all the principal ports throughout the world.

EDW. NORTON,

Agent.

tf 240 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days,	¼ of the annual rate.	
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 2 months,	½	do. do.
Above 2 months, and not exceeding 3 months,	¾	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months,	1	do. do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

EDWARD NORTON.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of $10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month,	1 half of the annual rate	
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months,	¾	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months,	1	do. do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*

North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 636 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

GUARDIAN FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1821,

And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

HAMBURG BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days,	⅛ of the annual rate	
Not exceeding 1 month,	¼	do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months,	½	do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months,	¾	do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.		

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1667 Hongkong, 30th August, 1869.

NOTICE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month,	¼ of the annual rate	
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 2 months,	½	do. do.
Above 2 months, and not exceeding 3 months,	¾	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months,	1	do. do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

A. G. HOGG & Co.,

Agents, Sun Fire Office.

tf 676 Hongkong, 9th June, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents,	½	per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents,	¾	per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents,	1	per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 804 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

FORBES & Co.'S CONSTITUENTS, INSURANCE COMPANY, AND BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept risks on the usual terms.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 399 Hongkong, 26th February, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents, } ½ per cent.

Other Dwelling-House used strictly as such, and their contents, Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents, } ¾ per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $10,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $10,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 716 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.

WEST END OFFICE.—No. 7, *Pall Mall, S.W.*

RICHARD BAGRALLAY, Esq.—*Governor.*
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
EDWIN GOWER, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.	Henry George Gordon, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.	A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Henry Benham, Esq.	John Abel Hanbury, Esq.
Edward Bold, Esq.	Louis Huth, Esq.
Alfred D. Chapman, Esq.	Charles Lyall, Esq.
Mark Wilks Collet, Esq.	John Orr, Esq.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.	Capt. R. W. Poly, R.N.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.	David Powell, Esq.
Benjamin Dobree, Esq.	William Rennie, Esq.
John Fairlie, Esq.	P. P. Roberton, Esq., M.P.
G. L. Monck Gibbs, Esq.	W. Bevis Wallace, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.	Hesketh Pearson Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq.

THE CORPORATION OF THE LONDON ASSURANCE have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in INDIA and CHINA as under:—

Bombay—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Madras—Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta—Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.
Hongkong—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Shanghai—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Foochow—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Manila—Messrs. BLYTH BROTHERS & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation at the Offices of the Assurance, payable either here, in LONDON, at any of the above-named Agencies, and also at *Melbourne, Victoria*—

Messrs. DALGETY, BRADWOOD & Co.
Launceston, Tasmania—
Messrs. DE CROS, NICHOLS & Co.
Hobart Town—
Mr. LAVINGTON ROUSE.
Adelaide, S. Australia—
Messrs. ELDER, SMITH & Co.
Sydney, New South Wales—
Messrs. PANNING, GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand—
Messrs. DALGETY, RAPPREY & Co.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1147 Hongkong, 21st January, 1869.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION

LIFE ASSURANCES.

THE Undersigned are authorised to issue Life Policies for sums not exceeding £5,000.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1959 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above CORPORATION are prepared to grant FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE on the usual terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 3025 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents,	½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents,	¾ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents,	1 per cent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days	⅛ per cent.	
Not exceeding.....	1 month	¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding.....	3 „	½ „
Above 3 months, and not exceeding.....	6 „	¾ „
Above 6 months, the full annual rate.		

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 1963 Hongkong, 13th October, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above CORPORATION are prepared to grant FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE on the usual terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 3025 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

NOTICE